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CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

JULY 28, 1960

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WORLD SUNFLOWER SEED PRODUCTION
OFF ONE-FOURTH IN 1959

World sunflower seed production in 1959, estimated at 5.3 million short tons, was one-fourth below the record 1958 crop but more than 1 million tons greater than the average output in 1950-54. Prospects for 1960 are for a return to near the 1958 level of production.

Argentina, the world's second largest producer, recently harvested almost twice as much sunflower seed as in 1959. Also, the Soviet Union, which accounts for roughly two-thirds of the world's sunflower seed, has had more more favorable weather so far in 1960.

North American sunflower seed production, all in Canada in recent years, expanded sharply in 1959. The Canadian government and oilseed processors have been encouraging larger acreages of sunflower in Manitoba and Alberta, and acreage probably will expand again in 1960.

Sunflower seed was the major oilseed crop grown for edible oils in South America prior to 1959. Last year's reduced sunflower seed crops and sharply expanded peanut production in Brazil put peanuts out in front. Production is centered in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. Last year's sunflower crops were greatly reduced in Argentina and Uruguay following heavy spring rains and extensive damage from insects and disease. The recently harvested 1960 crop in Argentina is estimated at 811,300 tons and Uruguay's 1960 outturn is estimated at 87,800 tons. Thus, in 1960, sunflower seed again will be the leading oilseed crop.

Except for small quantities of sunflower seed produced in France, Italy, and Greece, European production is in Communist countries. Four countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia--produced 97 percent of the region's outturn in 1959. A sharp rise in Rumania's crop last year reflects, mainly, increased acreage. Also, weather was favorable through most of the 1959 growing season. The long drought which hit Northern Europe and the Soviet Union last year did not extend into the sunflower producing regions of Southeastern Europe.

The year to year changes in Soviet production determines, to a large extent, the annual variations in total world output of sunflower seed, because the Soviet crop is roughly two-thirds of the total. Unlike Soviet cottonseed, which is produced mostly under irrigation and varies but little each year, sunflower seed is grown on unirrigated land. Thus, a serious drought such as that which occurred during the summer and fall of 1959 sharply reduces the output of sunflower seed. Reports on weather for 1960 indicate a fairly good season thus far, and this year's acreage is believed to be slightly above 1959.

Turkey produces most of the sunflower seed grown in Asia. The 1959 crop there was somewhat above the 1958 crop, reflecting the favorable weather of Southeastern Europe which extended into Turkey.

SUNFLOWER SEED ^{1/}: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-59

Continent and country	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958 ^{2/}	1959 ^{2/}
	1935-39	1950-54					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:							
Canada.....	---	3.6	7.2	8.2	6.0	11.1	18.5
United States.....	2.4	3/ 3.2	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	2.4	6.8	7.2	8.2	6.0	11.1	18.5
South America:							
Argentina.....	170.1	705.1	311.7	831.1	688.9	836.2	426.6
Chile.....	3/ 1.9	73.5	74.7	70.3	70.3	63.9	67.1
Uruguay.....	2.6	97.6	93.7	79.0	47.6	144.1	53.2
Other ^{4/}	4.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
Total.....	179.0	877.6	481.4	981.8	808.1	1,045.5	548.4
Europe:							
Bulgaria.....	185.1	235.2	278.8	212.5	230.5	244.4	308.6
France.....	---	6.9	4.1	8.9	4.1	3.3	3.6
Hungary.....	30.5	256.7	205.8	167.8	99.4	110.1	126.8
Rumania.....	45.8	283.9	314.2	254.9	281.0	315.3	585.0
Yugoslavia.....	18.2	99.9	112.4	65.0	102.5	87.7	125.6
Other ^{4/}	6.1	25.7	29.8	29.9	30.1	28.9	32.0
Total.....	285.7	908.3	945.1	739.0	747.6	789.7	1,178.6
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)...	2,315.0	2,268.0	4,198.0	4,350.0	3,130.5	5,100.0	3,240.0
Africa:							
Tanganyika ^{5/}	---	8.5	11.6	8.9	14.2	9.9	5.3
Union of South Africa.....	3/ 1.5	48.8	57.8	70.3	82.1	75.7	109.1
Other ^{4/}	1.5	23.9	17.6	17.4	17.6	20.2	18.0
Total.....	3.0	81.2	87.0	96.6	113.9	105.8	132.4
Asia:							
Turkey.....	2.5	111.7	152.1	112.4	104.7	104.7	142.2
Other..	---	6.5	25.6	31.0	68.1	81.4	76.8
Total.....	2.5	118.2	177.7	143.4	172.8	186.1	219.0
Oceania:							
Australia.....	.2	1.5	.8	1.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
World total.....	2,787.8	4,261.6	5,897.2	6,321.2	4,981.8	7,241.2	5,340.0

^{1/} Southern Hemisphere sunflower crops which are harvested early in the calendar year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which are harvested in the latter months of the same year.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Less than 5 years.

^{4/} Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available, and for minor producing countries.

^{5/} Commercial crop only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information.

Communist China's sunflower seed production is believed to have expanded sharply in recent years. The 1959 crop is estimated at around 75,000 tons, compared with only 5,000 tons in the early 1950's.

1960 WORLD ALMOND PRODUCTION
FORECAST ABOUT AVERAGE

World commercial production of almonds in 1960 is forecast at 90,500 short tons, shelled basis, which is slightly below average 1953-57 production of 93,900 tons and about 35 percent below last year's record 140,600-ton crop.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Commercial production in selected countries average 1953-57, annual 1957-59 and forecast 1960

Country	Average 1953-57	1957	1958	1959	Forecast 1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran.....	7,300	11,000	9,000	10,000	8,000
Italy.....	35,200	53,000	15,000	52,000	20,000
Morocco.....	3,100	2,200	6,500	4,500	3,000
Portugal.....	4,600	5,100	2,200	4,400	2,500
Spain.....	21,900	31,500	24,000	27,500	30,000
Total.....	72,100	102,800	56,700	98,400	63,500
United States 1/.....	21,800	18,000	9,600	2/42,200	3/27,000
Grand total.....	93,900	120,800	66,300	140,600	90,500

1/ Almond Control Board.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Assumed shell-out of 50 percent applied to official estimate.

Foreign commercial almond production is forecast at 63,500 short tons, for 1960. As now forecast, the 1960 crop will be 34,900 tons less than the very large 98,400-ton 1959 harvest. However, beginning stocks of an estimated 27,200 tons, shelled basis, will be unusually large compared with beginning stocks of 15,100 tons in 1959 and 3,850 tons for the 1953-57 average. Therefore, the total supply of 1960 Mediterranean almonds is estimated at 90,700 tons, which is above average and only 22,800 tons below the 1959 supply.

Iran.--The 1960 crop is forecast at 8,000 short tons. Damage from the mid-March frost was not quite as destructive as first thought, only reducing the 1960 crop about 20 percent below last year's 10,000-ton harvest. Beginning 1960 stocks (as of September 1) are estimated to be 1,400 tons. Statistics for the 1959 export season are not available, but exports are expected to reach 6,500 tons.

Italy.--A 20,000-ton harvest is forecast for 1960. This is considerably smaller than last year's estimated 52,000-ton harvest and well below average. The carryover into 1960-61 is now forecast at 16,000 tons.

Italian exports of shelled almonds from September 1, 1959, to May 1, 1960 amounted to 28,700 short tons, according to preliminary figures; total exports may reach about 33,000 tons, shelled equivalent.

Morocco.--The 1960 harvest is forecast at 3,000 tons, which is 1,500 tons smaller than the 4,500-ton 1959 crop. Beginning 1960 stocks (as of September 1) are expected to be only about 300 tons. Exports from July 1, 1959, to May 1, 1960, amounted to 2,350 tons, shelled basis. Exports during the entire 1959-60 season may total 3,600 tons.

Portugal.--The 1960 almond crop is forecast at 2,500 tons. Adverse weather this season is responsible for the small crop. Last year's harvest is now estimated at 4,400 tons.

Beginning 1960-61 stocks are expected to be 2,500 tons; however, there is a wide variance of opinion as to Portugal's almond stocks.

Almond exports from September 1, 1959, to April 1, 1960, were only 1,108 tons; however, exports may total 1,900 tons for the entire season.

Spain.--The 1960 almond crop is forecast at 30,000 tons, shelled, which is a 2,500-ton increase from the 27,500-ton 1959 harvest, and substantially above average. There has not been any appreciable insect, disease, or weather damage reported so far this season.

Beginning 1960-61 almond stocks are forecast at 7,000 tons. Exports during the 1959-60 season may attain 22,000 tons, shelled basis; from September 1, 1959, to May 1, 1960, exports have been estimated at 18,000 tons.

United States.--Almond production in 1960 is forecast at 27,000 tons, shelled basis, only about two-thirds as large as the 1959 harvest but still well above average production. Even though last year's crop was extremely heavy, the tree set was good for 1960 with excellent weather prevailing during bloom. Sizes are reported better than last year, and the crop seems to be fairly clean.

U. S. imports of shelled almonds during the first 9 months (September 1, 1959, to June 1, 1960) of the 1959-60 marketing year amounted to only 514 tons. U. S. trade sources report most of these imports were the larger size almonds to supplement the shortage of these sizes in the United States.

U. S. exports of almonds totaled 7,084 short tons, shelled, and 981 tons, unshelled, for the 9-month period, September 1, 1959, to June 1, 1960. There is a possibility that the complete 1959-60 marketing year exports will surpass the record 1956-57 U.S. shipments of 7,596 tons, shelled, and 492 tons, unshelled.

Almond prices for both unselected Italian P.G. and Spanish Valencias opened at about 39 cents per pound, f.o.b., producing areas, in August 1959. Prices then rose to their highest level in the January-February period with P.G.s at 44 cents, about 2 cents higher than unselected Valencias. Since that period, however, P.G. prices have decreased slightly while unselected Valencia prices increased until both averaged about 43 cents, f.o.b., in June 1960.

1960 WORLD FILBERT CROP
FORECAST BELOW AVERAGE

World commercial production of filberts for 1960 is forecast at 146,300 short tons, unshelled basis, which is slightly below the 1953-57 average of 153,800 tons. This year's production is well below both the 1958 and 1959 world harvest.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Commercial production in selected countries, average 1953-57, annual 1957-59, and forecast 1960

Country	Average 1953-57	1957	1958	1959	Forecast 1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy.....	36,300	38,000	37,000	47,000	30,000
Spain.....	16,600	24,000	14,500	17,000	19,000
Turkey.....	93,600	81,000	110,000	90,000	90,000
Total foreign.....	146,500	143,000	161,500	154,000	139,000
United States.....	7,300	12,500	7,500	10,100	7,300
Grand total.....	153,800	155,500	169,000	164,100	146,300

Italy's 1960 filbert harvest is forecast at 30,000 short tons. Conditions for this season's production by areas are rated as follows: fair in Campania; poor in Sicily; good in Lazio; and very poor in Piedmont. In 1959 and 1958, the Italian filbert harvest was estimated at 47,000 and 37,000 tons, respectively.

From September 1, 1959 to February 1, 1960, Italian filbert exports amounted to 22,000 tons, unshelled basis. In the entire 1958-59 season about 22,600 tons, unshelled basis, of filberts were exported.

The 1960 Spanish filbert harvest is forecast at 19,000 short tons, unshelled basis. Some European sources, however, believe the Spanish crop may be as large as 24,000 tons. The 1959 crop was estimated at 17,000 tons, which is about average production (1953-57) of 16,600 tons.

During the first 8 months (September 1, 1959, to May 1, 1960) of the 1959-60 marketing year, Spanish exports amounted to 2,235 tons, unshelled basis; total exports are expected to reach 6,000 tons. Exports in the 1958-59 marketing year were 6,135 tons unshelled basis.

Turkey's 1960 filbert crop is forecast by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 90,000 short tons, unshelled, which would be slightly below average. However, trade sources vary considerably in their estimates of the oncoming 1960 crop. The estimate of the 1959 filbert harvest has been raised to 90,000 tons.

Exports for the first 6 months of the 1959-60 marketing season (September 1, 1959 to March 1, 1960) totaled about 79,000 tons, in-shell equivalent. In the 1958 marketing season about 98,200 tons, in-shell equivalent, were exported.

Filbert production in the United States in 1960 is forecast at 7,300 tons, unshelled basis, a 2,800-ton decrease from the 1959 crop. The nut set was reported variable and development of the nuts was delayed by a cool, wet spring.

U. S. filbert imports have totaled 2,583 tons, shelled basis, from September 1, 1959, to June 1, 1960. Imports during the 1958-59 marketing year amounted to 3,469 tons, shelled basis. Most of the U. S. imports are from Turkey in the form of kernels.

Turkish filbert prices strengthened to about 45 cents per pound during December 1959-January 1960, but then weakened, averaging about 41.5 cents in June 1960.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

WORLD RICE TRADE SECOND LARGEST IN POSTWAR YEARS

International trade in rice in 1959 was the second largest in postwar years, according to official statistics and preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. However, the rise has been due mainly to a sharp gain in the exports of the Communist bloc. Total shipments of countries outside the Communist bloc declined in 1959, mostly because of reduced exports from Africa and lower reexports of Malaya, Hong Kong, and Europe.

World rice exports and reexports in 1959 are estimated at 14,240 million pounds (6,460,000 metric tons) in terms of milled, compared with the revised estimate of 14,040 million pounds (6,367,000 tons) in 1958, and 13,830 million pounds (6,272,000 tons) in 1957.

RICE (in terms of milled $\frac{1}{2}$): International trade, average 1951-55, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average 1951-55		1957		1958 $\frac{2}{2}$		1959 $\frac{2}{2}$	
	Exports $\frac{3}{2}$	Imports	Exports $\frac{3}{2}$	Imports	Exports $\frac{3}{2}$	Imports	Exports $\frac{3}{2}$	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
British Honduras	—	2,751:	—	2,645:	22:	3,042:	—	4/ 3,600
Canada	7,045:	70,341:	5,351:	77,042:	83:	75,704:	100:	71,152
Costa Rica	739:	2,730:	0:	8,349:	0:	9,848:	0:	5/ 16,785
El Salvador	1,502:	4,884:	2,412:	1,691:	1,433:	3,515:	100:	10,000
Guatemala	490:	1,538:	0:	8,269:	0:	7,057:	—	2,715
Honduras	6/ 814:	6/ 1,544:	322:	1,353:	906:	6,098:	—	—
Mexico	1,237:	236:	12,273:	376:	17,150:	1,110:	21,612:	378
Nicaragua	19,669:	522:	3,772:	1,487:	1,222:	5,452:	4/ 5,167:	4/ 1,192
United States	1,388,982:	29,806:	1,730,775:	22,446:	1,305,410:	11,978:	1,554,450:	16,057
Bahamas	—	3,936:	—	4,885:	—	—	—	—
Barbados	—	18,295:	—	19,006:	—	20,845:	—	16,800
Bermuda	—	485:	—	456:	—	547:	—	—
Cuba	604:	470,076:	0:	421,846:	0:	426,147:	—	380,000
Guadeloupe	—	16,036:	—	21,206:	—	18,247:	—	19,795
Jamaica	50:	34,895:	387:	33,263:	190:	54,998:	—	45,108
Leeward and Windward Islands	119:	11,807:	71:	12,508:	36:	12,000:	—	12,125
Martinique	—	5,726:	—	6,900:	—	5,977:	—	5,714
Netherlands Antilles	113:	6,839:	86:	7,831:	148:	8,413:	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	436:	36,328:	609:	59,344:	50:	62,185:	—	53,353
Total North America	1,422,540:	722,837:	1,756,069:	715,521:	1,326,681:	740,133:	1,584,329:	678,667
South America:								
Argentina	30,847:	0:	39,351:	0:	72,649:	57:	20,011:	—
Bolivia	—	23,314:	—	25,342:	—	24,726:	—	—
Brazil	150,720:	4,179:	726:	0:	113,651:	0:	21,639:	0
British Guiana	84,504:	0:	85,485:	7/:	39,595:	7/:	126,138:	—
Chile	3,125:	4,439:	0:	1,092:	0:	8,682:	0:	21,500
Colombia	11,943:	17,908:	5:	22,700:	0:	54:	0:	396
Ecuador	60,082:	1,759:	83,708:	0:	56,724:	0:	37,310:	0
French Guiana	—	1,541:	—	1,781:	—	1,221:	—	1,801
Peru	14,978:	18,118:	0:	44,611:	0:	98,842:	0:	5,000
Surinam	16,824:	7/:	24,809:	2,222:	32,931:	4,478:	38,880:	—
Uruguay	27,312:	0:	18,073:	0:	20,657:	—	1,653:	110
Venezuela	—	16,059:	—	8:	—	58,341:	—	8/ 52,393
Total South America	405,135:	87,393:	255,157:	97,756:	339,207:	196,401:	245,631:	137,200
Europe:								
Austria	7:	56,887:	2:	60,206:	2:	67,799:	1:	73,310
Belgium-Luxembourg	17,150:	82,871:	59,223:	139,553:	54,345:	114,421:	57,072:	172,444
Denmark	659:	14,271:	1,205:	11,668:	1,385:	13,919:	1,758:	25,918
Finland	—	25,323:	—	32,448:	—	26,178:	—	26,244
France	6,635:	125,207:	5,557:	196,273:	32,045:	131,731:	45,411:	187,009
Germany, West	3,354:	188,654:	11,592:	196,760:	11,874:	264,003:	14,761:	341,873
Greece	10,560:	15,324:	2,116:	23,997:	831:	25,834:	176:	12,690
Ireland	—	5,976:	—	4,317:	—	6,699:	—	4,442
Italy	492,764:	2:	316,406:	1,862:	403,746:	220:	340,599:	3,469
Netherlands	60,279:	151,023:	54,440:	132,183:	70,225:	150,530:	72,071:	179,014
Norway	2:	8,059:	3:	10,929:	0:	12,961:	35:	10,739
Portugal	15,058:	1,862:	192:	2,482:	25,246:	2,851:	101:	1,535
Spain	98,358:	20:	141,086:	0:	213,869:	3:	61,797:	0
Sweden	102:	18,324:	4:	18,516:	26:	20,736:	13:	22,262
Switzerland	2,657:	38,916:	40:	48,735:	30:	55,168:	147:	49,105
United Kingdom	1,387:	164,097:	2,583:	185,837:	—	190,378:	—	288,205
Total West Europe	708,972:	899,587:	594,450:	1,067,659:	816,124:	1,086,754:	596,442:	1,314,199
Estimated total East Europe								
Bulgaria	15,000:	—	10,600:	—	14,620:	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	40,000:	—	301,000:	—	250,000:	—	—
Hungary	29,074:	9,194:	96,619:	64,908:	108,394:	25,289:	54,158:	65,706
Yugoslavia	1,470:	14,090:	436:	58,019:	0:	63,089:	589:	78,890
Total Europe	45,764:	140,284:	107,655:	637,779:	123,283:	510,960:	70,307:	724,261
U.S.S.R.	10,000:	300,000:	74,000:	817,000:	—	1,103,000:	—	—
Africa:								
Algeria	1,537:	7,991:	311:	17,842:	866:	15,941:	2:	15,484
Angola	6,575:	44:	8,317:	66:	2,385:	272:	2,401:	—
Belgian Congo	1,617:	136:	4,108:	322:	2,772:	323:	32:	4,970
Cameroon	370:	9,264:	18:	9,374:	37:	9,185:	—	15,337
Comoro Archipelago	—	8,517:	—	12,240:	—	14,533:	—	8,966
Ethiopia $\frac{2}{2}$	—	1,280:	—	13,265:	—	25,270:	—	—
French Equatorial Africa	1:	4,005:	—	7,549:	3:	5,913:	—	5,902
French West Africa	273:	155,731:	—	309,521:	—	206,132:	55:	438,451
Gambia	—	8,225:	—	24,855:	—	17,562:	—	7,840
Ghana	536:	7,004:	—	40,905:	—	31,276:	—	74,794
Guinea	—	6,643:	110:	24,158:	10:	15,161:	—	44,100
Kenya	555:	13,954:	139:	21,610:	855:	12,799:	—	28,421
Liberia	1:	11,692:	1:	29,209:	7/:	27,549:	2:	39,220
Libya	—	6,418:	—	9,039:	—	—	—	9,332
Malagache Republic (Madagascar)	64,680:	1,992:	46,297:	15,443:	128,364:	0:	65,446:	27,255
Mauritius	—	105,560:	—	136,862:	—	155,382:	—	126,112
Morocco	19,180:	2,742:	18,881:	932:	18,054:	1,106:	17,705:	4,971

RICE (in terms of milled 1/): International trade, average 1951-55, annual 1957-59 (Cont'd.)

Continent and country	Average 1951-55		1957		1958 2/		1959 2/	
	Exporte 3/	Importe	Exporte 3/	Importe	Exports 3/	Importe	Exports 3/	Importe
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Africa (Cont'd.):								
Mozambique	6,982:	7/	8,030:	2:	3,406:	—	1,268:	—
Nigeria	238:	1,152:	84:	3,609:	78:	1,488:	157:	5,878
Portuguese Guinea	2,395:	—	131:	—	1,970:	—	2,993:	—
Reunion	—	56,167:	—	78,005:	—	74,273:	—	78,442
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	1,155:	2,392:	510:	3,115:	195:	6,116:	—	4,817
Sao Tome and Principe	—	4,228:	—	5,273:	—	4,517:	—	—
Seychelles Islands	—	5,407:	—	6,272:	—	10,054:	—	3,800
Sierra Leone	512:	11,980:	136:	69,556:	181:	48,795:	—	97,004
Somalia	—	4,188:	4:	4,348:	3:	7,023:	—	—
Somaliland	—	7,143:	—	8,755:	—	—	—	—
Spanish Guinea	47:	7,145:	—	13,479:	—	11,259:	—	—
Sudan	67:	6,534:	0:	10,683:	0:	5,600:	0:	10,221
Tanganyika	859:	1,396:	4,083:	8,328:	1,803:	2,209:	224:	4,227
Togo	500:	2,279:	368:	3,794:	238:	3,942:	5:	8,125
Tunisia	16:	2,338:	0:	3,581:	0:	2,870:	0:	5,426
Uganda	0:	9,251:	22:	9,898:	22:	13,354:	—	9,531
Union of South Africa	702:	36,711:	268:	106,328:	200:	85,093:	—	75,612
U.A.R.: Egypt	249,179:	118:	652,158:	96:	851,866:	125:	104,000:	10/ 76,766
Zanzibar	2,356:	29,873:	252:	30,530:	184:	18,550:	—	5/ 26,072
Total Africa	360,333:	543,889:	744,188:	1,045,275:	1,013,492:	855,366:	195,090:	1,417,053
Asia:								
Aden	18,900:	26,349:	36,129:	45,999:	32,608:	31,348:	51,704:	70,753
Other Arabian Peninsula 11/ ..	—	197,000:	—	339,000:	—	344,000:	—	450,000
Cyprus	—	4,582:	—	5,801:	—	7,013:	—	6,981
Iran 12/	99,846:	139:	10,988:	568:	2,815:	—	—	—
Iraq	9,733:	4,403:	5,983:	33,404:	5,364:	8,865:	4/ 7,097:	4/ 58,630
Israel	—	11,200:	—	25,897:	—	15,040:	—	5/ 24,363
Jordan	—	19,824:	—	40,294:	—	36,882:	—	—
Lebanon	1,961:	22,874:	142:	37,360:	13:	27,814:	216:	33,517
Turkey	12,070:	646:	0:	7/	298:	0:	4/ 218:	4/ 8,811
U.A.R.: Syria	2,180:	22,427:	571:	51,054:	172:	58,021:	0:	10/ 52,511
North Borneo	237:	28,262:	5:	40,101:	58:	49,136:	388:	42,978
Brunei	—	7,716:	—	11,142:	—	13,534:	—	—
Surawak	113:	61,043:	6:	105,214:	1:	85,715:	3:	112,874
Burma	2,909,681:	0:	3,865,270:	0:	3,108,961:	0:	3,746,942:	0
Ceylon	8,763:	884,138:	2,194:	1,152,883:	2,087:	1,063,151:	15,333:	1,286,488
Communist China 13/	495,000:	75,000:	1,158,000:	—	2,700,000:	—	3,200,000:	—
Hong Kong	9,835:	477,548:	35,884:	690,145:	183,251:	841,051:	23,165:	778,918
India	54,358:	1,167,579:	16,100:	1,759,540:	4,642:	902,166:	1,500:	685,000
Cambodia	224,952:	—	428,852:	—	464,838:	—	427,833:	—
Laos	—	11,200:	—	25,163:	—	14,440:	—	10,086
Vietnam	335,855:	125:	405,362:	35,862:	247,808:	10,300:	541,646:	6,000
Indonesia	16,983:	904,664:	—	1,242,156:	—	1,502,399:	—	1,850,000
Japan	5,157:	2,438,037:	57:	765,336:	79:	1,114,335:	104:	611,450
Korea	—	245,671:	0:	402,256:	0:	15,300:	11,023:	6,915
Macao	10,916:	58,281:	—	45,887:	—	42,507:	—	—
Malaya	141,402:	1,112,743:	258,452:	1,162,692:	377,754:	1,412,721:	130,850:	1,400,000
Pakistan	290,648:	—	5,239:	950,293:	3,649:	756,681:	182,784:	665,724
Philippines	2,549:	131,888:	36:	171,748:	66:	508,532:	43:	0
Portuguese India	—	28,483:	—	77,723:	—	46,607:	—	—
Ryukyu Islands	—	100,089:	—	148,810:	—	119,452:	—	128,806
Taiwan	209,944:	2,396:	318,521:	2:	431,440:	—	353,155:	—
Thailand	3,042,006:	7:	3,474,128:	4:	2,513,178:	—	2,426,153:	—
Tibet, Nepal and Bhutan	51,618:	1,787:	86,826:	15,707:	29,700:	3,261:	—	—
Total Asia, excluding Communist China 14/	7,460,075:	7,989,101:	8,951,045:	9,382,041:	7,409,082:	9,030,571:	7,984,457:	8,502,805
Total Asia	7,955,075:	8,064,101:	10,229,045:	9,382,241:	10,274,082:	9,030,681:	11,384,457:	8,502,805
Oceania:								
Australia	6/ 70,697:	6/ 48:	67,418:	—	94,507:	—	114,513:	—
Fiji	—	1,449:	—	4,225:	—	9,475:	—	4/ 7,728
French Oceania	—	2,910:	—	3,812:	—	3,221:	—	4,522
New Caledonia	—	5,250:	—	4,204:	—	8,457:	—	4/ 4,405
New Guinea 6/	—	19,156:	—	26,340:	—	27,337:	—	—
New Hebrides	—	3,390:	—	3,913:	—	4,976:	—	4/ 5,011
New Zealand	48:	5,503:	47:	5,772:	24:	7,449:	—	6,459
Papua 6/	1:	10,269:	—	11,729:	—	13,654:	—	—
Solomon Islands	—	3,537:	—	4,020:	—	4,350:	—	5,450
Western Samoa	37:	1,066:	0:	2,005:	0:	1,990:	—	—
Total Oceania	70,783:	56,601:	67,465:	73,435:	94,531:	88,882:	114,538:	93,469
World total	10,978,602:	10,814,692:	13,828,029:	13,836,666:	14,037,400:	13,612,177:	14,240,794:	13,967,652
Non-Communist countries	10,427,838:	10,299,408:	12,368,374:	12,381,687:	10,000,117:	11,998,107:	10,720,487:	12,143,391
Communist countries	550,764:	515,284:	1,459,655:	1,454,979:	3,038,283:	1,614,070:	3,520,307:	1,824,261

1/ Includes milled, semi-milled, broken, and rough rice in terms of milled. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes re-exports.
4/ January-September. 5/ January-November. 6/ July-June. 7/ Less than 500 pounds. 8/ January-July. 9/ September 11-
September 10. 10/ January-October. 11/ Compiled from trade statistics of exporting countries. 12/ March 21-March 20.
13/ The best available estimates based on reports of importing countries of the world outside Communist areas and from fragmen-
tary data of the Communist Bloc. 14/ Communist areas: Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign
source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related
information.

Exports and reexports from non-Communist countries were about 3 percent below 1958, even though total exports of the main exporters were up. Trade increased in Asia, North America, and Oceania. On the other hand, Egypt's exports were reduced by some 750 million pounds (340,000 tons) because of a small crop. Another important factor was a 400-million-pound (181,000 tons) drop in the reexports of Malaya and Hong Kong.

Exporting countries.--Total rice exports of the 3 main exporters outside Communist areas--Burma, Thailand, and the United States--were 12 percent above those of 1958. Exports of South Vietnam more than doubled, and West Pakistan had relatively heavy shipments compared with virtually none in 1958. Australia and British Guiana had record exports.

Incomplete trade statistics of importing countries show Communist China's exports to non-Communist countries were nearly 10 percent higher than the increased level of 1958. Data for Chinese exports to the Communist bloc are not available. However, Communist China probably also increased rice exports to the Soviet bloc (U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe) which imports up to 1,600 million pounds (700,000 tons) annually. Eastern Europe reduced rice imports from usual non-Communist sources in 1959.

Importing countries.--Some of the main rice-importing countries of Asia--Japan, India, Pakistan, and the Philippines--took the smallest quantities in several years. North America and South America also imported less rice. Indonesia and Ceylon were the principal importers, taking 23 and 21 percent, respectively, more than in 1958.

A large number of importing countries in Africa and Western Europe increased imports significantly. Belgian Congo, Cameroun, French West Africa, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Reunion, and Zanzibar took substantially larger amounts than in 1958. There were sharp increases in the imports of Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

Outlook.--More rice is available for export in 1960 than was exported in 1959 in the surplus countries outside Communist China. Crops were very good in Burma, Viet-Nam, and Thailand, although in the case of the latter, the milling outturn will be below average. Because of adverse weather, Taiwan's crop will supply less rice for export in 1960 than in 1959. Korea has rice to export for the second time in postwar years.

The United States is increasing exports in 1960 and Brazil had an excellent crop, from which a larger surplus is available. Egypt and the Malgache Republic (Madagascar) also have more rice to ship abroad. Italy and Spain have sizable quantities to export, and Australia's surplus is sufficient to permit exports as large as last year's record.

Pakistan, while continuing to export rice, will actually increase imports over 1959. Ceylon, India, and Indonesia will continue to be heavy importers of rice.

WORLD CITRUS PRODUCTION:
RECORD ORANGE CROP

The 1959-60 orange crop from the bloom of 1959 is the largest on record, while total grapefruit and lemon production is smaller than in the previous year.

Oranges: Crops in North America were smaller than the previous year due to a temporary decrease in U.S. production. Mediterranean production increased by over 15 million boxes. Southern Hemisphere crops also increased due to South Africa's record harvest.

Nearly every citrus area is continuing to expand plantings. Potential world production in 1960 is substantially above present levels but disease, frost and marketing difficulties will probably prevent the full potential from being realized.

Grapefruit: A smaller crop in the United States has lowered world production. Plantings are being extended in both the United States and Israel.

Lemons: Smaller crops in Italy and Argentina more than offset larger output in the United States and Chile. Lemons are likely to be in surplus supply as new plantings come into production.

(Continued on Page 15)

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION AGAIN EXPECTED TO RISE IN 1960

World wool production is expected to set another record in 1960.

With the exception of Australia, the United Kingdom, and the Union of South Africa, all of the major wool producing countries are expected to show an increase over the 1959 level. The Soviet Union, Uruguay, and New Zealand account for most of the expected rise in this year's production.

World wool production in 1960 (includes the 1960-61 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at 5,625 million pounds, grease basis, up about 1 percent from the 1959 record clip of 5,575 million pounds and 24 percent above the 1951-55 average.

On a clean basis, world output in 1960 is estimated at 3,210 million pounds, compared with 3,185 million pounds in 1959.

World demand rose slightly in the first quarter of 1960, in contrast with the sharp rise of a year earlier. Consumption in the 10 major consuming countries, which report quarterly to the International Wool Study Group, was 17 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1959 but only 2 percent above the October-December 1959 level. Mill use in the United States, however, was up 12 percent over the last quarter in 1959 but only 1 percent above a year earlier.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1951-55
annual 1956 to 1960 1/

Countries	: Average : 1951-55	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959 <u>2/</u>	: 1960 <u>2/</u>
	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds
North America:					
Canada.....	7.6	7.9	7.6	8.3	8.3
Mexico.....	11.7	9.0	9.9	10.5	11.0
United States <u>3/</u>	296.1	292.6	293.0	315.9	320.0
Total North America <u>4/ 5/</u>	315.0	310.0	310.0	335.0	340.0
South America:					
Argentina.....	393.0	409.0	420.6	434.3	440.0
Brazil.....	52.4	66.7	63.0	59.5	60.0
Chile.....	41.6	47.4	48.9	49.8	50.0
Falkland Islands.....	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Peru.....	20.4	19.8	22.0	22.0	23.1
Uruguay.....	194.8	198.0	176.4	158.7	180.0
Total South America <u>4/ 5/</u>	725.0	760.0	750.0	745.0	775.0
Europe:					
France.....	52.2	61.7	60.6	65.9	65.0
Germany, West.....	13.3	11.7	11.7	12.2	12.2
Greece.....	20.8	23.8	24.0	24.0	24.1
Ireland.....	15.8	18.3	21.4	22.9	23.7
Italy.....	37.2	32.0	32.6	34.3	34.8
Norway.....	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portugal.....	22.4	23.4	24.2	24.3	24.3
Spain.....	82.5	78.5	75.0	72.5	77.2
United Kingdom.....	98.6	113.6	118.7	128.1	123.0
Total West Europe <u>4/ 5/</u>	365.0	385.0	390.0	405.0	405.0
Bulgaria.....	35.4	32.8	36.5	37.0	37.0
Germany, East <u>6/</u>	11.9	16.8	17.5	18.0	18.0
Hungary.....	12.4	14.8	16.1	17.6	18.0
Poland.....	14.5	20.4	19.8	20.0	20.0
Rumania.....	40.0	42.1	43.1	43.0	43.0
Yugoslavia.....	35.2	30.9	31.0	34.6	35.0
Total East Europe <u>4/ 5/</u> ...	160.0	170.0	175.0	180.0	180.0
Total Europe <u>4/ 5/</u>	525.0	555.0	565.0	585.0	585.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)....	483.7	630.0	701.0	765.0	805.0

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1951-55
annual 1956 to 1960 1/

Countries	Average : 1951-55 :	1957	1958	1959 <u>2/</u>	1960 <u>2/</u>
	Million : pounds :	Million : pounds :	Million : pounds :	Million : pounds :	Million : pounds :
Africa.					
Algeria.....	16.4	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Egypt.....	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Morocco.....	35.6	33.1	35.2	35.0	35.0
Tunisia.....	7.8	7.5	7.4	8.0	8.0
Union of South Africa <u>7/</u> ...	286.9	299.1	313.6	315.0	310.0
Total Africa <u>4/ 5/</u>	365.0	380.0	395.0	395.0	390.0
Asia:					
Iran.....	38.2	43.2	44.0	43.0	40.0
Iraq.....	24.0	28.4	23.1	23.0	23.0
Syria.....	19.0	20.7	20.7	14.6	11.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)...	78.6	83.8	79.4	83.8	88.2
China, Mainland.....	95.0	132.0	135.0	150.0	155.0
India.....	72.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	75.0
Japan.....	6.0	7.8	7.6	7.1	6.8
Pakistan.....	33.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Total Asia <u>4/ 5/</u>	430.0	490.0	485.0	495.0	500.0
Oceania:					
Australia.....	1261.3	1433.8	1590.6	1688.7	1650.0
New Zealand.....	433.5	496.4	540.0	565.0	580.0
Total Oceania <u>5/</u>	1695.0	1930.0	2130.0	2255.0	2230.0
Total World <u>5/</u>	4540.0	5055.0	5335.0	5575.0	5625.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for other minor producing countries. 5/ Rounded to five of million. 6/ Includes state collections only, actual weight basis, does not include private sales if any. 7/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa.

This leveling off of world demand for wool has been reflected in generally steady to lower prices. Dominion wool prices, which improved quite sharply towards the end of the 1958-59 season, were relatively stable in 1959-60, but tended to weaken somewhat towards the end of the season. Australian wool prices in early July were at about the same level as a year ago.

Wool output in the United States is expected to continue upward in 1960. Based on the increase in stock sheep numbers on January 1, 1960, shorn wool output should reach 265 million pounds. This is 3 percent above 1959 and 13 percent above 1957. Pulled wool output is expected to be slightly lower in 1960.

Production in South America is expected to rise sharply during the 1960-61 season which begins October 1. Output in Uruguay, which has been down sharply for the past 3 years, is expected to show an increase of 13 percent this year. Argentina, which reported a substantial increase last year despite bad weather, is expected to increase its production by 1 percent during the coming season.

Wool production in Western Europe will remain virtually unchanged from last year. The 1959 drought in the United Kingdom reduced sheep numbers and temporarily halted the expansion of wool output in recent years. This decreased production is expected to be offset by an increase in Spain. Production in Eastern Europe is expected to remain unchanged in 1960.

Production in the Soviet Union continues to rise sharply, along with the uptrend in sheep numbers. An increase of 5 percent from the 1959 level to 805 million pounds corresponds with the rise in sheep numbers on January 1, 1960.

African production will probably be a little lower during 1960, reflecting the slight decline estimated in the Union of South Africa as a result of the continuing drought.

The slight rise in Asia reflects the increase in production estimated for Communist China and Turkey which offset a continued drop in Syria where weather conditions have been particularly severe during the past 2 years. The production in the other Asian countries probably will not change significantly.

Wool output in Oceania, which produces the bulk of the world's exportable supplies, is expected to be lower in the 1960-61 season (July-June). The first estimate of the 1960 clip in Australia is 1,650 million pounds, grease basis, down 2 percent from the slightly revised total of 1,689 million last season. The forecast decline is a result of the adverse effect of the drought in the principal growing area of New South Wales. New Zealand output is expected to reach a record 580 million pounds in 1960.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1935-39
and 1951-55, annual 1957-59 1/

Area	ORANGES, INCLUDING TANGERINES				
	Averages		1957	1958	1959 2/
	1935-39	1951-55			
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
North America:					
British Honduras.....	3/	68	195	281	450
Cuba.....	1,050	1,830	2,500	2,250	2,400
Dominican Republic.....	401	551	778	800	800
Jamaica.....	435	604	490	489	700
Mexico.....	4,761	17,740	20,671	20,842	20,156
Trinidad & Tobago.....	55	187	350	400	450
United States.....	67,034	130,256	111,155	133,830	131,800
Total.....	73,736	151,236	136,139	158,892	156,756
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria.....	3,168	9,489	10,619	10,709	9,500
Cyprus.....	441	796	1,464	1,197	1,575
Egypt.....	6,373	9,454	8,840	9,943	10,000
Greece.....	1,470	4,170	5,686	6,590	5,700
Iran.....	504	1,304	1,417	1,420	1,400
Israel.....	8,652	9,210	10,500	14,891	15,463
Italy.....	11,701	20,781	23,021	26,512	26,460
Lebanon.....	4/ 1,093	2,161	2,614	2,677	2,110
Morocco 5/.....	927	6,190	11,001	12,295	17,259
Spain.....	24,167	37,094	40,060	37,044	49,100
Syria.....	6/	83	50	61	69
Tunisia.....	239	1,164	1,631	1,801	1,707
Turkey.....	1,119	3,030	5,417	5,826	5,669
Total.....	59,854	104,926	122,320	130,966	146,012
Far East:					
Japan.....	15,895	16,960	25,325	28,707	28,000
Taiwan.....	897	913	1,227	1,316	1,250
Total.....	16,792	17,873	26,552	30,023	29,250
No. Hemisphere total.....	150,382	274,035	285,011	319,881	332,018
South America:					
Argentina 7/.....	9,212	13,128	19,804	20,745	20,000
Brazil 7/.....	23,000	13,460	20,000	23,000	24,000
Chile.....	300	850	939	1,653	1,408
Surinam.....	19	187	149	221	300
Uruguay.....	1,300	1,366	979	1,134	866
Total.....	33,831	28,991	41,871	46,753	46,574
Other Southern Hemisphere..					
Australia 8/.....	2,735	4,279	4,304	5,001	4,841
New Zealand.....	23	13	10	11	12
Union of So. Africa.....	4,160	7,831	8,401	8,912	11,700
So. Hemisphere total.....	40,749	41,114	54,586	60,677	63,127
World total.....	191,131	315,149	339,597	380,558	395,145

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1935-39
and 1951-55, annual 1957-59 1/

LEMONS

Area	Averages		1957	1958	1959 <u>2/</u>
	1935-39	1951-55			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
North America:					
United States.....	9,552	13,754	16,900	17,340	17,900
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria.....	102	288	449	416	349
Cyprus.....	52	162	298	295	295
Egypt.....	81	114	55	69	70
Greece.....	446	1,136	1,647	1,673	1,743
Israel.....	88	305	345	461	435
Italy.....	9,637	8,824	10,293	11,613	10,700
Lebanon.....	<u>4/</u> 464	466	522	464	377
Morocco <u>5/</u>	18	161	278	278	391
Spain.....	1,445	1,401	1,247	2,024	2,016
Tunisia.....	50	267	348	435	377
Turkey.....	74	632	1,272	1,247	1,305
Total.....	12,457	13,756	16,754	18,975	18,058
No. Hemisphere total.....	22,009	27,510	33,654	36,315	35,958
South America:					
Argentina <u>7/</u>	371	1,936	2,550	2,943	2,000
Chile.....	300	688	580	1,059	1,240
Uruguay.....	150	172	363	381	232
Total.....	821	2,796	3,493	4,383	3,472
Other Southern Hemisphere..					
Australia.....	302	417	366	406	387
New Zealand.....	65	52	56	47	44
Union of South Africa....	59	135	159	316	270
Southern Hemisphere total..	1,247	3,400	4,074	5,152	4,173
World total.....	23,256	30,910	37,728	41,467	40,131

1/ Northern Hemisphere: Harvest begins in November of the year shown.

Southern Hemisphere: Harvest begins in May following the year shown. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: oranges 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes 80 pounds, lemons 76 pounds.

2/ Preliminary. Southern Hemisphere estimated. 3/ Not available. 4/ Includes Syria. 5/ Does not include production in areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 6/ Included in Lebanon. 7/ Includes unharvested production and fruit not of export variety or grade. 8/ Production from the bloom of indicated years is harvested the two following years, i.e., crop from the bloom of 1958 is harvested 1959-60.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1935-39
and 1951-55, annual 1957-59 1/

GRAPEFRUIT					
Area	Averages		1957	1958	1959 2/
	1935-39	1951-55			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
North America:					
British Honduras....	3/	269	200	220	250
Cuba.....	375	212	200	200	205
Jamaica.....	213	372	375	360	390
Trinidad & Tobago ..	174	512	918	490	1,250
United States.....	31,787	42,960	39,780	43,790	41,040
Total.....	32,549	44,325	41,473	45,060	43,135
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria.....	9	74	149	146	151
Cyprus.....	44	215	198	201	207
Israel.....	1,445	1,422	1,603	1,846	1,977
Morocco 5/.....	10	128	262	303	606
Total.....	1,508	1,839	2,212	2,496	2,941
No. Hemisphere total..	34,057	46,164	43,685	47,556	46,076
South America:					
Argentina 7/.....	48	328	780	847	800
Surinam.....	3/	65	73	144	100
Other So. Hemisphere..					
Australia.....	3	150	188	155	158
New Zealand.....	15	75	53	70	70
Union of So. Africa..	336	437	399	499	600
So. Hemisphere total..	402	1,055	1,493	1,715	1,728
World total.....	34,459	47,219	45,178	49,271	47,804

LIMES (ACID)					
Egypt.....	1,194	946	1,075	1,350	1,418
Mexico.....	652	2,090	2,289	2,390	2,425
United States.....	63	346	350	200	300
Total specified countries	1,909	3,382	3,714	3,940	4,143